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certify that I have neither received nor given aid or assistance in any manner during this examination."

In case any applicant shall violate this pledge he will be denied a recommendation for admission to the bar.

March 1, 1911.

Attention is called to the three amendments made by these rules:

1. The practicing attorneys who recommend the applicant for admission must speak "of their *personal knowledge*, that he is of good moral character and a proper person to be licensed to practice law."

2. The addition of the Code of Legal Ethics as adopted by the Virginia State Bar Association, to the subjects upon which applicants are liable to be examined.

3. In case any applicant shall violate the pledge required to be affixed, he will be denied a recommendation for admission to the bar.

IN VACATION.

A Human Document.—It will be remembered that H. Rider Haggard in one of his stories, has the will of a shipwrecked man of wealth tattooed upon the shoulders of a companion, and represents the unique testament as having been admitted to probate in the chancery court in England. This flight of the imagination has since been justified by the action of a miser, named Monecke, who died in Mexico. His relations were unwilling that his body should be buried, as he had tattooed his will over his chest with some red pigment, instead of using pen and ink. The court directed that this remarkable "human document" should be transcribed and the copy duly attested in the presence of witnesses. This was done, and the court gave effect to its provisions.—Exchange.

A Generous Testator.—Lord Pembroke gave "nothing to Lord Say, which legacy I gave him, because I know he will bestow it on the poor;" and then, after giving other equally peculiar legacies, he finished with, "Item, I give up the ghost."—Exchange.

Convenient Affliction.—Men who are summoned for jury duty are ingenious in their excuses, and it often happens that the selection

of a juror is the most diverting part of the case. One who was called in the county court here complained that he was deaf.

"You say you are deaf?" remarked the judge.

"Eh, what is that you say?" said the man.

"I said are you deaf?" observed the judge in a louder tone.

"You'll have to speak louder," was the reply, "or I can't hear you."

"I guess we'll excuse you," said the judge; "you can go."

The deaf man had no trouble in hearing the court's last remark, and sped out of the courtroom.

"I think that's one on the judge," observed one of the attorneys.
—Columbus Dispatch.

BOOK REVIEW.

All book reviews are by the editor in chief unless otherwise expressly stated.

Lawyers' Reports, Annotated, New Series. Book 29. Burdette V. Rich and Henry P. Farnham, Editors. 1910. Rochester, New York. The Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company. Price \$4.00.

Volume 29 of this series is as usual rich in well selected cases and carefully prepared notes. The note to *Hamilton v. Sidwell* on page 963 would have delighted the heart of the late William Greene, Esquire, and of that distinguished law teacher, the late John B. Minor, for it contains three hundred and twenty-six pages of a note on the Rule in Shelley's Case. It has been so many years since the reviewer knew that Shelley had a case that he actually found himself reading this note from beginning to end, and to say that he has actually enjoyed it as well as survived it, is a tribute to the work of the annotator, and not, the reviewer modestly suggests, to his own desire to appear either learned or eccentric.

The note to *Stuart Lumber Company v. Downs* on the right of a creditor to attack a judgment against a debtor in favor of another creditor on the ground of accident or mistake, is exceedingly interesting, though brief; whilst the note of *Griff v. Clark*, page 305, as to the effect of filing an excessive mechanic's lien, is an excellent compilation of the decisions as well as the conclusions of the annotator upon this question. Of qual interest is the note to *International Harvester Company of America v. The Iowa Hardware Company*, page 272, on exemplary damages in action for malicious prosecution or for abuse of process of issuing out attachment for collection of debt only.